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IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1960





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FOR THE YEAR 1960



IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillors J. DUNN, *Chairman*.

J. P. ENNIS, J.P., C.C., *Chairman of the Council*.

E. WRIGHT, M.B.E., J.P., *Vice-Chairman of the Council*.

C. A. BORRINO.

A. DOWSON.

N. LLOYD.

R. MACMILLAN.

J. McLEAN, J.P.

J. H. MELIA.

J. P. STEWART.

J. WINSKILL.

MRS. L. WINSKILL.

OFFICIALS AND STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W. J. ELWOOD, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
(Resigned 30-11-60).

W. SHARPE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Appointed 1-12-60).

Senior Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

L. HALL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

A. MOORE (Appointed 11-1-60).

Technical Officer, Smoke Control Areas:

R. BAILEY (Retired 2-6-60).

Clerk:

MISS M. G. TOWNSEND.

Junior Clerk/Typist:

MRS. K. PROCTOR.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year 1960

●

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Irlam Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

In presenting the Annual Report on the health of the district during the year 1960, I do not feel justified in expressing any personal opinion on the services administered by the Council in view of the fact that I only held the post of your Medical Officer of Health during the latter two months of the year. For the first ten months of the year under review Dr. Elwood was Medical Officer of Health to the district, consequently the report is produced in a similar form to previous years and in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Health.

The population of the district is estimated by the Registrar-General at mid-1960 to be 15,210, an increase of 120 over the figure for the previous year.

The birth rate in the district at 16 per 1,000 population remains high and is similar to the rate for the previous two years. The number of illegitimate births formed 2.5% of the total, an improvement on the figures for 1959 and 1958 when they formed 3.7% and 4% of the total births respectively. The infant mortality rate for the year was 28.8 per 1,000 live births which is somewhat above the national average for England and Wales (21.7 per 1,000 live births) but as will be noted from the table in the body of the report there is considerable fluctuation of this rate from year to year. If an average over the past three years is taken a rate very much nearer the national average is obtained.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of infectious disease notifications compared with the previous year. 186 as opposed to 359 during 1959. It is encouraging to report that no case of diphtheria or poliomyelitis was reported in the district during the year, a striking testimony to the preventive measures taken against these diseases during recent years.

It remains for me finally to record my appreciation of the loyal co-operation of Mr. L. Hall and the staff of the Public Health Department, and of the support given to me by members of the Health Committee and by officials of the Council.

I am,

Yours obediently,

WILLIAM SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

IRLAM.

Telephone: Irlam 2724.

August, 1961.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Statute Acres)	4,717
Population (Registrar General's Estimate, June, 1960)	15,210
Number of Inhabited Houses (per Rate Book) ..	5,015
Rateable value at 31st December, 1960	£258,609
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,085
Total Rates in the £	£1 1s. 3d.

2. VITAL STATISTICS

	Males	Females	Total
Live Births: Legitimate ..	127	110	237
Illegitimate ..	2	4	6
Live birth rate per 1,000 population			16.0*
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ..			2.5%
	Males	Females	Total
Stillbirths	4	2	6
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births ..			24.1
	Males	Females	Total
Total live and stillbirths ..	133	116	249
Deaths of infants under one year of age			7
Infant mortality rates:			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ..			28.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			25.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			166.6
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total live births ..			24.7
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total live births			20.6
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births			44.2
Maternal deaths (including abortion)			Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			Nil
	Males	Females	Total
Total deaths	78	75	153
Death rate per 1,000 population			10.1*
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			37

* Adjusted: Live birth rate (comparability factor 1.03) = 16.4 per 1,000 population.
 Death rate (comparability factor 1.27) = 12.8 per 1,000 population.

PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL

The county district of Irlam in Lancashire is roughly square in formation with sides over three and a half miles long.

The district boundaries on the North march with those of Tyldesley, Worsley and Leigh, on the South with the Manchester Ship Canal, on the East with Eccles and on the West with the banks of the River Glaze.

The residents are thus provided with an area quasi-rural in character, which makes a relieving contrast to the industrial nature of the district on its southern borders.

A variety of industries is carried on in the district. The following list is a brief summary:

Steel and iron works, soap works, margarine and lard manufacturies, coal tips, tar works, basket works, general engineering, timber storage, and market gardening.

POPULATION

The resident population of Irlam estimated by the Registrar General in mid 1960, was 15,210.

The excess of births over deaths during the year was 90.

In addition to the resident population large numbers from outside the district journey daily to and from the various works in the district.

BIRTHS

Boys 129; Girls 114; Total 243.

The total number of births belonging to the district after the necessary adjustments for inward and outward transfers was 243.

This gave a birth rate of 16.0 per 1,000 of the population, as against 16.1 for the previous year.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the population for the whole of England and Wales for 1960 was 17.1.

STILLBIRTHS

The number of registered stillbirths was 6, giving a rate per 1,000 total births of 24.1 The average for the years 1955-1959 was 22.2 per 1,000 total births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths occurred during the year 1960.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 7 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 6 of which occurred within the first four weeks of life. The infant mortality rate was 28.8 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 21.7.

The average infant mortality rate for the district for the years 1955-1959 was 27.8 per 1,000 live births.

The following table gives the number of infant deaths and the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births for this district for the past ten years:

Year	Number of deaths	Infant mortality rate
1951	6	32
1952	7	37
1953	8	37
1954	8	37
1955	4	20
1956	9	40
1957	6	30
1958	4	16
1959	8	33
1960	7	29

DEATHS

Males 78; Females 75; Total 153.

The total number of deaths belonging to the district after the necessary adjustments for inward and outward transfers was 153. This gave a death rate of 10.1 per 1,000 of the population, the same as in 1959.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11.5 per 1,000 of the total population.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND INQUESTS

During the year there were 25 deaths (16 male, 9 female) in which the causes of death were certified after post mortem examination and/or coroner's inquests.

There were four inquests held and the coroner's verdict was as follows:

Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	2
All other accidents	..	..	1
Suicide	..	..	1

CANCER

There were 37 deaths from this cause, 13 males and 24 females, giving a mortality rate of 2.43 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1.59 in 1959.

CLASSIFIED DEATHS FROM CANCER

Localisation	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Breast	2	2	6	3	4
Generative Organs	5	2	1	3	2
Intestinal Tract	4	7	1	6	7
Liver	2	—	—	1	3
Oesophagus	—	1	—	—	—
Pancreas	—	—	2	1	2
Lung, bronchus	4	5	3	7	6
Stomach	5	7	4	—	6
Other or unspecified Organs	4	2	6	3	7
Totals	26	26	23	24	37
Deaths from all causes	139	143	148	153	153

The average death rate from all forms of cancer over the five years 1956-1960 has been 1.81 per 1,000 of the population, and this compares with a national rate for 1960 of 2.16. The average death rate from cancer of the lung and bronchus over the same five years in the district has been 0.33, compared with a national rate in 1960 of 0.48. These rates suggest that the district has been rather more fortunate in regard to cancer than has been the experience nationally.

The following figures show for Irlam the proportion of all deaths which were due to cancer:

Years	Percentage of deaths in District due to Cancer
1931—1935	10.5 %
1936—1940	11.9 %
1941—1945	16.6 %
1946—1950	17.8 %
1951—1955	18.5 %
1956—1960	18.5 %

The corresponding proportion for England and Wales in 1960 was 18.75 %.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Sixteen deaths were attributed to diseases of the respiratory system (excluding cancer) giving a death rate of 1.05 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0.80 in 1959.

TUBERCULOSIS

Two new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified during the year. These were 1 male aged 36 years and one female aged 72 years. There were no deaths from the disease.

Case rate per 1,000 population:
 Respiratory 0.131 Non-respiratory 0.000 All forms 0.131

Death rate per 1,000 population:
 Respiratory 0.000 Non-respiratory 0.000 All forms 0.000

England and Wales death rate per 1,000 population:
 Respiratory 0.068 Non-respiratory 0.007 All forms 0.075

Particulars of new cases and of deaths from Tuberculosis during the past five years are given in the following table:

Year	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Respiratory	Non-respiratory
1956	8	1	1	—
1957	3	—	—	—
1958	4	1	2	—
1959	3	—	—	—
1960	2	—	—	—

Three cases received sanatorium treatment during the year. The notification of tuberculosis was satisfactory and it was not found necessary to take any action regarding cases of neglect or refusal to notify.

The decline in both incidence and death rate is well shown in the following table:

Years	Case-rate per 1,000 population		Death-rate per 1,000 population	
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory	Respiratory	Non-respiratory
1936-40	0.90	0.54	0.48	0.09
1941-45	0.72	0.45	0.54	0.09
1946-50	0.67	0.20	0.21	0.04
1951-55	0.72	0.17	0.12	0.01
1956-60	0.27	0.03	0.04	0.00

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified, after corrections subsequently made was 186, which is approximately half the number of notifications received during the previous year.

The notifiable disease most prevalent in the district was whooping cough with a total of 89 cases. The majority of the cases were rather mild and no death was reported.

Forty-four cases of dysentery reported were chiefly associated with an outbreak affecting a junior school where the causal organism was *B. Sonnei*. All cases were clinically of a mild nature.

No case of poliomyelitis or diphtheria was reported during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox

This is advised at about 3 months of age. Infant vaccination gives a measure of protection to the individual for many years; should the disease be contracted subsequently it is generally in a modified form and a fatal issue is unlikely.

The following figures show the number of vaccinations done in the District during 1960 and the previous two years:

	1960	1959	1958
(a) Number of primary vaccinations	107	159	126
(b) Number of re-vaccinations ..	17	30	18
(c) Number of infants under 1 year included in (a)	91	137	113

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Under arrangements made by the County Council, parents have the choice of having children immunised from the age of four months:

- (1) by a "triple" vaccine giving protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus;
- (2) by a "combined" vaccine against diphtheria and whooping cough;
- (3) against whooping cough only;
- (4) against diphtheria only;
- (5) against diphtheria and tetanus.

In the case of "triple", "combined" or whooping cough immunisation three injections are given at intervals of not less than one month.

These protective injections are given free of charge at clinics and by general practitioners at their surgeries. The County Council pays a fee to general practitioners for sending in a record card containing particulars of these immunisations.

The following table shows the number of children who were immunised during the year:

	Primary	Reinforcing
Whooping Cough only	1	—
Diphtheria only	17	254
Diphtheria and whooping cough “combined”	—	—
Diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus “triple”	211	4
Diphtheria and tetanus	7	18
Total diphtheria immunisations included above	235	276
Total diphtheria immunisations in 1959	279	278

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Under arrangements made by the County Council in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Health, vaccination was offered during the year to the following groups:

- (1) Children born in the years 1943-1959.
- (2) Persons born in the years 1933-1942.
- (3) Expectant Mothers.
- (4) General Practitioners and families.
- (5) Ambulance Staff and families.
- (6) Hospital staff, medical students and their families.

Up to the end of the year a total of 4,136 residents had been vaccinated (by two injections) since the inauguration of the scheme; 649 of these vaccinations were done during the year under report. During the year 1,149 third injections were given.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Under arrangements made by the County Council, parents of children about to leave school may be invited to consent to their children being skin-tested for susceptibility to tuberculosis, and to their being vaccinated against tuberculosis with B.C.G. vaccine if the skin-test shows them to be susceptible to this disease. During 1960, 129 school children were skin-tested in this manner, 117 of them were found to be susceptible to tuberculosis and 113 of these were vaccinated with B.C.G.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Under section 47 of this Act (amended in 1951) a local authority may apply to a Court for an Order for the compulsory removal to hospital or Part III accommodation of persons in need of care and attention, which they are unable to provide for themselves and which they are not receiving from other persons.

No case arose during the year in which it was necessary to take action under this section.

GENERAL PROVISION OF OTHER HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

I. Services provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board

1. Hospitals

There are no hospitals or nursing homes within the Urban District, which is served in the main by the undermentioned hospitals:

- (a) General: Salford Royal Hospital; Park Hospital, Davyhulme; Eccles and Patricroft Hospital.
- (b) Infectious Diseases: Ladywell Hospital, Salford.
- (c) Maternity: Park Hospital, Davyhulme; Hope Hospital, Salford.

2. *Tuberculosis Services*

While certain aspects of this work, more particularly the domiciliary visiting of cases and contacts, come within the province of the Divisional Medical Officer, the Regional Hospital Board does provide the following:

- (a) Chest Clinic, Hope Hospital, Salford. New cases, referred by their family doctors, attend by appointment.
- (b) Mass Miniature Radiography Surveys are carried out periodically in the district by the Board's No. 4 Unit, which is based on Bolton.

3. *Venereal Diseases Clinic*

St. Luke's Clinic, 11 Duke Street, Liverpool Road, Manchester 3.

II. **Services provided by the Local Health Authority**

Irlam is one of two constituent districts of Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 16 which in addition includes the Urban District of Urmston.

The services which are provided by the County Council are as follows:

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children; this includes ante-natal and child welfare clinics, dental care, distribution of welfare food and day nurseries.
2. School Health Service.
3. Midwifery.
4. Health Visiting.
5. Home Nursing.
6. Vaccination and Immunisation.
7. Ambulance Service.
8. Prevention of illness, care and aftercare; this includes the chiropody service, health education, loan of nursing equipment, and convalescence for those who have been ill.
9. Home Help Service.
10. Mental Health.
11. Arrangements for the welfare of blind, deaf and dumb, crippled and handicapped persons.
12. Provision of Residential Accommodation for the Aged and Infirm.

Your Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity as Divisional Medical Officer, is the Officer locally responsible for the administration of these services, and any enquiry in regard to them should be addressed to him: Dr. W. SHARPE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER, LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH DIVISION No. 16, 5 QUEEN'S ROAD, URMSTON. Phone No. Urmston 2216.

A brief resume of the above services as available to residents in Irlam is given below (and in the order in which they are named above):

Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service

	Centre	Hours of attendance
Ante-Natal and Post Natal	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Mon. 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Child Welfare	1. Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Tues. 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
	2. 515/521 Liverpool Road, Irlam.	Wed. 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Day Nursery	Fiddlers Lane, Irlam.	Monday to Friday 7 a.m.—6 p.m.
Dental	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	By appointment.
Immunisation	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	By appointment.
Minor Ailments	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	School Medical Officer in attendance Thursday, 9-30 a.m.—11-30 a.m.
Orthopaedic	Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer.
Orthoptic	Green Lane, Patricroft.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer.
Speech Therapy	59 Cornhill Rd., Davyhulme.	Cases referred by School Medical Officer.

Midwifery

The following are the names and addresses of the midwives practising in Irlam as at the date of writing:

Mrs. E. M. Hancock, 5 Calder Avenue, Irlam.	Telephone No. Irlam 337
Miss M. L. Jordan, 44 Elsinore Avenue, Irlam.	Irlam 2049

Health Visitors

The services of the following health visitors are available in Irlam as at the date of writing:

Miss A. M. Brunt, Longfield Lodge, Liverpool Road, Cadishead.	Irlam 196
Miss P. M. Parker, 515/521 Liverpool Road, Irlam.	Irlam 2996

Home Nurses

The Home Nurses normally work under the direction of the family doctor. The names and addresses and telephone numbers of these nurses are:

Miss M. Douglas, M.B.E., 4 Roscoe Road, Irlam.	Irlam 2048
Mrs. B. Watson, 39 Ferry Road, Irlam.	Irlam 2838
Male Nurse: Mr. L. Hutchinson, 7 Wyndcliffe Drive, Flixton.	Urmston 4558

Ambulance Service

In an emergency anyone may call an ambulance, by going to the nearest telephone, lifting the receiver, and, when the operator answers, saying "Ambulance".

In non-urgent cases requests for ambulance transport can only be made by a doctor, midwife, responsible hospital official or dentist.

The telephone number is: Swinton 4343.

Chiropody Service

This service is available for those who are aged, for registered handicapped persons, and for expectant mothers. Application should be made to Longfield Lodge Clinic. Arrangements can be made on the recommendation of a doctor, health visitor or home nurse for housebound cases to be treated in their own homes.

III. Services provided by the Lancashire Executive Council

Enquiries regarding these services should be addressed to the Secretary, Lancashire Executive Council, 42 West Cliff, Preston. Lists showing the names of family doctors, dentists, pharmacists and opticians who are under contract with the Council can be seen at any Post Office or Public Library.

IV. Public Health Laboratory Service

Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester 10.

V. Services provided by Voluntary Organisations

The Irlam and Cadishead Old People's Welfare Committee (Hon. Secretary, Mr. Leslie W. Jones, B.E.M., 10 Turner Avenue, Irlam) provides a visiting service for old people, particularly those living alone. Other organisations which may help in meeting particular needs are:

Cripples Help Society, 5 Cross Street, Manchester 2.

Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society, 30 Tonman Street, Manchester 3.

Irlam and Cadishead Welfare and After-Care Association. (Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. Hunt, 28 Silver Street, Irlam.)

Women's Voluntary Services. (Centre Organiser, Mrs. W. C. Higginson, Wash Farm, Liverpool Road, Irlam.)

Irlam Old Age Pensioners' Association.

Cadishead Old Age Pensioners' Association.

BYE-LAWS

Bye-laws with respect to the following matters have been made by the Council and are in operation from the dates shown:

Nuisances		13th Oct., 1922
Parks and Pleasure Grounds		5th April, 1927
Smoke Abatement		1st Nov., 1949
Handling, wrapping, etc. of food		16th April, 1950
Building Bye-laws		14th Nov., 1953
Building Bye-laws (Thermal Insulation and Flue Pipes)		23rd Aug., 1960
Parks and Pleasure Grounds, amendment of Bye-law No. 10		1st March, 1958
Control of Dogs on Roads, No. 1 Order, 1957		1st May, 1958

TABLE I
IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT

Causes of Death for the year 1960. Classified under the headings of the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

No.	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Totals
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	5	6
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	2	6
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	10	18
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1
16	Diabetes	—	2	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system... ..	9	7	16
18	Coronary disease, angina	18	8	26
19	Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
20	Other heart disease... ..	4	9	13
21	Other circulatory disease	5	3	8
22	Influenza	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	5	2	7
24	Bronchitis	7	2	9
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	1	—	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	12	19
33	Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	2
34	All other accidents	1	—	1
35	Suicide	1	—	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	TOTALS	78	75	153

TABLE II
IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT
VITAL STATISTICS of WHOLE DISTRICT for 1960 and Previous Years

YEAR	Population Middle of Each Year	Live births		Deaths (all causes)		Still births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
										Total		Neo-natal	
		No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1960	15,210	243	*16.0	153	*10.1	6	24.1	Nil	Nil	7	28.8	6	24.7
1959	15,090	243	16.1	153	10.1	3	12.2	Nil	Nil	8	32.9	6	24.7
1958	14,910	249	16.7	148	9.9	6	23.5	Nil	Nil	4	16.1	4	16.1
1957	14,880	200	13.4	143	9.6	5	24.4	Nil	Nil	6	30.0	2	10.0
1956	14,880	224	15.1	139	9.3	4	17.5	Nil	Nil	9	40.2	7	31.2
1955	14,850	204	13.7	157	10.6	7	33.2	1	4.74	4	19.6	2	9.8
Average 5 years 1955/59		—	15.0	—	9.9	—	22.2	—	0.95	—	27.8	—	18.4
Eng'd. & Wales, 1960		—	17.1	—	11.5	—	19.7	—	0.39	—	21.7	—	15.6

*Adjusted: Live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.03) = 16.4 per 1,000 population.
Death rate (comparability factor, 1.26) = 12.8 per 1,000 population

TABLE III

IRLAM URBAN DISTRICT

Cases of INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified during the Year 1960, after corrections subsequently made.

Disease	Total No Cases	Age Periods—Years								Ward Distribution				No. Cases which Rec'd Hosp. Treatment ¹	Total Deaths (Regist'r General)
		0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—	65 and over	Irlam Cen.	Irlam Cen.	Cadis. Cen.	Cadis.	
Scarlet Fever ..	24	—	3	7	13	—	1	—	—	—	5	7	6	6	—
Whooping cough	89	1	16	20	51	1	—	—	—	—	16	39	16	18	—
Poliomyelitis:															
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	12	—	3	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	3	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	11	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	2	1	—	—	2	9	7
Dysentery ..	44	—	3	3	12	6	2	13	5	—	15	27	—	2	—
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-typhoid															
Fever ..	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Puerperal															
Pyrexia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:—															
Respiratory	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Mening. & C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	186	1	25	34	82	9	5	21	7	2	42	76	29	39	7

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year ended 31st December, 1960

●

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Irlam Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the environmental health and cleansing services of the district for the year ending 31st December, 1960.

The framework of the report is similar to the previous years, embodying the necessary statistics and brief summaries on the various sections of the work of the department.

Whilst the presentation of this report is a statutory obligation every endeavour has been made to give the members of the Council a picture of the work carried out in the department during 1960.

The greatest difficulty is found in trying to give a fair representation of the work or achievements of the department because we are working to a negative. In other words there are very few tangible objects to which we can point and say, "that is the result of our labour". The number of cases of food poisoning prevented due to our work on food hygiene, or the result of our efforts to provide the community with a cleaner atmosphere cannot be estimated nor can they be put into any reports be it monthly or annual. The one thing we can be sure about is that the work and responsibility of the department is growing every year. New legislation not only puts more work on the department but brings in its wake an abundance of new problems and difficulties which have to be overcome.

The main emphasis during the year has been on the clearing of atmospheric pollution. Results up to date have not been spectacular but I am sure that a good foundation has been laid on which we can build in future years.

The Public Cleansing Service, whilst rapidly expanding has continued to work smoothly and efficiently, and despite many difficulties a weekly collection of household refuse was maintained during the year. The collection of salvage was most satisfactory. In actual fact more salvage was collected and sold than in any year since the inception of the scheme. This, in my opinion, is due to the installation of an electric press and the employment of a full time operator. There is no doubt that this year's figures could be still further increased if we had proper facilities for baling and storage.

In conclusion I have again to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, to Dr. Elwood, Dr. Sharpe, and to all members of the staff and employees for their help and support throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

LESLIE HALL,

*Senior Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
515/521 Liverpool Road,
Irlam.

SUMMARY OF VISITS

Agriculture (Safety, Health, and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	1
Clean Air Act, 1956: Survey, Smoke Control Areas ..	890
Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution	288
Other Visits	75
Education Act, 1944: Standards for School Premises Regulations, 1954	10
Factories Act, 1937	73
Food and Drugs Act, 1955: Food Sampling and Inspection	22
Bakehouses	12
Canteens/Kitchens	18
Ice Cream Premises	55
Licensed Premises	16
Manufacturers Cooked Meats	26
Meat Shops	25
Milk and Dairies Regulations	70
Others	207
Housing: Housing Act, 1957	148
Rent Act, 1957	48
National Assistance Act, 1951	25
Pet Animals Act, 1951	1
Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936	38
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	32
Public Health Act, 1936: Accumulations	21
Animals so kept	17
Dirty Houses	8
Drainage, public sewers, etc. ..	130
Dwelling houses — complaints, nuisances, etc.	467
Interviews with owners, etc. ..	56
Infectious Diseases: Visits to households ..	150
Other visits ..	21
Infestations of insect pests ..	15
Moveable dwellings	7
Mortuary	5
Water Courses	1
Public Cleansing: Refuse Disposal	199
Salvage	142
Other visits	72
Shops Acts, 1950	317
Miscellaneous	67
Total number of visits	3775

OFFICE ROUTINE

No small part of the smooth working of the environmental health services in the district is due to accurate and comprehensive records kept in the office. Because of the wide field of activities covered by the department it means that not only must the office staff have a good knowledge of clerical duties but must also have a fair knowledge of the many Acts of Parliament under which we work and a reasonable grasp of the technical points to enable them to deal satisfactorily with the many callers who visit the office whilst the technical staff are engaged in the district.

It is true to say that as the duties of the department have greatly increased so have the duties performed by the office staff.

I would again pay tribute to Miss Townsend and Mrs. Proctor for their unfailing support in maintaining the high standard of efficiency of the clerical side of the work.

FOOD INSPECTION

There are no slaughterhouses in the district. Practically the whole of the meat sold in the district comes from the abattoirs at Manchester and Warrington.

The practice of routine inspection of foodstuffs in retail shops and works canteens continued throughout the year. The standard of the foodstuffs used in the canteens is high as is the general quality of the food exposed for sale in the retail shops.

The amount of foodstuffs condemned was negligible as is shown in the following table:

	lbs.	tins
Shoulder Pork	26	
Ham	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Pork Luncheon Meat	4	
Tinned fruit		7
Tinned vegetables		20
Tinned cream		1

All condemned foodstuffs were disposed of with the household refuse on the controlled tip.

FOOD PREMISES

Number of Food Premises, by type of business, in district at end of year

Type of business	Number
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	46
Greengrocers and fruiterers	21
Fishmongers	1
Meat Shops	16
Bakers and/or confectioners	15
Fried Fish shops	13
Sugar confectioners, ice cream, etc.	25
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	40
Others	4

Number of Food Premises, by type of business, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, (excluding ice cream premises), and Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951

Type of Business	Food and Drugs Act Number	Lancs .C.C. Act Number
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	5	—
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	—	1
Meat Shops	8	1
Bakers and/or Confectioners	4	—

The report on food premises is one of consolidation rather than actual progress. Apart from one or two modernisations there is no progress to report. This is due entirely to the fact that the department has been engaged to a larger degree on other aspects of our work. There is no doubt that many of the food handlers only maintain a high standard when they are being “pushed”. With the additional work of the department it has only been possible to devote enough time to the food premises to ensure that the standard previously attained was maintained.

The standard is quite good and the Food Hygiene Regulations are being complied with. In only one case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings for a contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Successful proceedings were taken under Article 8 for the exposing of fruit and vegetables to contamination by placing them for sale on the footpath in front of the shop.

The following table shows the position at the end of 1960 and gives details of work done during the year:

Contravention or Defect	Out- stand- ing 31st Dec., 1959	Found during 1960		Total found 1960	Total reme- died 1960	Out- stand- ing 31st Dec., 1960
		Shop Pre- mises	Other food Pre- mises			
Unsanitary condition of Pre- mises	—	—	1	1	—	1
Insufficient protection of food..	9	2	—	2	4	7
Smoking whilst handling food..	—	1	1	2	1	1
Defective drainage	—	—	1	1	—	1
Sanitary Conveniences:						
Cleanliness and repair ..	1	2	3	5	4	2
Lighting	5	—	—	—	3	2
Notice re washing of hands..	2	2	1	3	2	3
Wash hand basin with hot and cold water	13	—	2	2	4	11
Soap and towels	1	—	—	—	—	1
First Aid equipment	1	2	1	3	2	2
Accommodation for clothing ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Sinks with hot and cold water..	2	—	2	2	1	3
Lighting of food room	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cleanliness of food room ..	4	1	1	2	4	2
Repair of food room	2	1	1	2	2	2
Accumulation of refuse ..	1	3	—	3	2	2
Totals	43	14	14	28	29	42

FOOD AND DRUGS

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following details of samples taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, during 1960:

A total of 75 samples was obtained, consisting of 50 samples of milk (five of which were Channel Islands milk) and 25 others comprising:

1 compound codeine tablets	3 ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P.C.
1 white pepper	1 plum pudding
1 castor sugar	2 ground almonds
1 fish cakes	1 marmalade
1 fresh fruit	2 table jelly
1 yoghurt	4 whisky
1 pork sausages	1 gin
1 beef sausages	1 brandy
1 fruit, dried	1 headache powder

The County Analyst gave adverse reports on the following samples:

<i>Type of sample</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1 pork sausages	Contained 275 parts per million sulphite preservative, without declaration.	Same vendor. Interviewed re preservative.
1 beef sausages	Contained 245 parts per million sulphite preservative, without declaration. (Both samples poor in meat content.)	
1 ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P.C.	Ammonia 0.45% w/v, deficient of 0.40% of the minimum amount of ammonia.	Vendor communicated with and stock withdrawn from sale.
1 ground almonds	Acid value of extracted oil 5.0. No objectionable flavour.	No action.
1 ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P.C.	Ammonia 0.74% w/v, deficient of 0.11% of the minimum amount of ammonia.	Vendor communicated with.
1 headache powders	List of ingredients on label added up to 100.1%, otherwise genuine.	Manufacturers notified.

ICE CREAM

There is only one manufacturer of ice cream in the district. The standard of cleanliness maintained on these premises is very satisfactory. The general trend is to retail pre-packed ice cream distributed by bulk manufacturers from all types of businesses.

Forty-three premises are on the register for the retail sale of ice cream (including the manufacturer). These are made up as follows:

<i>Type of business</i>	<i>Number</i>
General grocers and provision dealers ..	14
Greengrocers and fruiterers	1
Bakers and/or confectioners	1
Sugar confectioners, ice cream, etc. ..	22
Licensed premises, snack bars, etc. ..	5

Fifty-five visits were made to the aforementioned premises during the year. The premises were inspected for general cleanliness and the temperature of the ice cream was regularly checked both in the shops and on vehicles coming in from other districts. In every case the provisions of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations were complied with.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Number of registered distributors operating from:—	
(a) Dairies in the district	3
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies	34
(c) Premises outside the district	2

The following licences were issued during the year:

Tuberculin Tested—	Dealers	5
	Supplementary ..	2
Pasteurised—	Dealers	10
	Supplementary ..	2
Sterilised—	Dealers	37
	Supplementary ..	2

Apart from routine inspections no special action has been taken throughout the year.

HOUSING

When compared with the whole of the country local housing conditions may be considered reasonably satisfactory. There are no back to back houses or congested areas. There are a number of houses which do not come up to the modern conception of housing standards but by and large the general standard is good and is improving every year.

Seven Demolition Orders and one Closing Order were made by the Council during 1960 and one Council house was certified as unfit. Twenty-five houses previously condemned were demolished. Seven families involving twenty-one persons were displaced from condemned dwellings. Six of the families were rehoused by the Council and one privately.

There were thirteen condemned dwellings still standing at the end of the year of which nine were occupied.

OVERCROWDING

There were no changes regarding overcrowding during the year. Three cases involving thirty people remained outstanding.

RENT ACT, 1957

The Rent Restrictions Regulations, 1957

Activities under these regulations have now become part of the normal routine work of the department. Like most of our work the figures given below only give part of the story—they do not give any account of the time taken in explaining and advising tenants as to their rights, etc., under the Act.

The following shows the forms issued and action taken:

<i>Form</i>	1960	<i>From commence- ment of the Act</i>
(a) Forms Issued from the Office to Tenants		
G “Notice by tenant to landlord of defects” ..	35	384
I “Application by tenant for Certificate of Disrepair”	3	43
O “Certificates as to remedying of defects— applications”	—	7

(b) Action Taken under the Act

I	"Applications for Certificates of Disrepair"	9	45
—	"Decisions not to issue certificates"	—	2
J	"Notice by L.A. to landlord—	Some	
	Proposal to issue Certificate	defects ..	20
	of Disrepair"	All defects ..	23
		9	45
—	"Undertakings given to tenants prior to serving form "J" after application by tenants"	—	3
K	"Undertakings by Landlord to remedy defects"	9*	30*
—	"Undertakings refused by local authority" ..	1	1
L	"Certificates of Disrepair issued"	—	10
		10	44

*Includes two for same house—one refused, one accepted.

M	"Application by Landlord to cancel Certificate of Disrepair"	2	5
N	"Notices served on tenants as to cancelling" ..	2	5
—	"Objections by tenant"	1	1
—	"Decisions to cancel in spite of objection" ..	—	—
—	"Certificates cancelled"	3	5
O	"Application for Certificate as to remedying of defects"	7	18
P	"Certificate as to remedying of defects" ..	10	16

COMPLAINTS

316 complaints were received and investigated during the year. The following is a summary of the complaints:

Accumulations	9
Animals so kept	6
Atmospheric pollution	3
Burst water pipes	2
Housing defects	47
Houses dirty	2
Infestations insect pests	104
Obstructed or defective drains ..	18
Rats and Mice	98
Miscellaneous	27

The number of complaints received shows a considerable decrease on the number received in 1959. The only items of complaint where no decrease is shown concern requests for help in the eradication of various types of insect pests and vermin (including rats and mice). This may at first sight give rise for alarm but in actual fact the reverse is the case. With the higher standards of living and better

housing conditions the number of complaints appertaining to housing and housing defects are diminishing and people are becoming more hygiene conscious. Where at one time the odd cockroach or mouse caused no alarm, it is now a matter to be reported to the Public Health Department for attention.

The total number of visits made in connection with complaints received (including re-visits) was 858.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936
NUISANCES ABATED AND WORK DONE

Arising out of complaints under the Public Health Act, 1936, (included under the previous heading) 50 informal and 26 statutory notices were served during the year. Of the 26 statutory notices, 20 were in connection with drainage work and 6 for housing defects. Legal proceedings were instituted against the owners of four properties in the district and seven Court Orders were made regarding non-compliance with three—section 39 notices, and four—section 93 notices. One of the premises later became vacant and was sold. The remaining Orders were not complied with and towards the end of the year the Council engaged a contractor to carry out the work in default. The work at one of the houses was completed during 1960.

The following statement gives details of defects found and work carried out under the supervision of the department:

	<i>Found Remedied</i>	
Housing		
Rising dampness	13	8
Penetrating dampness	23	6
House walls (defective pointing, etc.) ..	34	20
Ceilings and walls requiring plastering ..	12	14
Roofs defective	12	4
Chimneys (flashings, etc., defective) ..	6	5
Eavesgutters and rainwater downspouts defective	11	13
Floors defective	12	8
Skirting boards defective	—	1
Dresser lights defective	4	1
Window frames and sash cords requiring repair or renewal	28	24
Window sills defective	2	10
Doors defective	12	9
Weatherboards requiring renewal	4	3
Stairs defective	1	1
Firegrates defective	6	8
Inadequate ventilation	—	1
Paths defective	17	15
Yard surfaces defective	1	—
Yard walls defective	2	2
Burst water pipes	5	4
Miscellaneous	15	9

Drainage

Choked drains and public sewers	17	18
Drains to be repaired or reconstructed ..	1	1
Soil pipes to be repaired or reconstructed ..	1	1

Sanitary Fittings and Amenities

Sinks required	3	4
Sink and bath waste pipes defective.. ..	4	4
Cisterns defective	4	5
Water closet compartments requiring repair or cleansing	8	2
New water closet pedestals required ..	1	2
Water closet seats required	1	—

Miscellaneous

Accumulations	9	9
Dirty houses	3	2

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There is one site for two caravans licensed under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

No difficulties have arisen during the year. The inevitable gypsies have camped for the odd night but have moved on without giving any cause for complaint.

WATER SUPPLY

With the exception of nine properties in the Glazebury Moss Area, which are supplied by the Warrington Corporation, the whole of the Urban District is served by the mains of Manchester Corporation Waterworks department. The supply is constant and all premises are supplied direct from the mains.

WATER COURSES

The natural water courses in the district are the Glaze Brook, Platts Brook, Irlam, and a section of the old bed of the River Irwell. In addition to these there are many irrigation ditches on the moss area.

The work of re-aligning the Glaze Brook between the railway and Woolden was completed during the year.

In August some concern was caused because children were swimming in the disused section of the old bed of the River Irwell. Samples of water were taken for chemical and bacteriological analysis. The result of these tests showed that the water contained only 0.4 parts per million of ammonia and no organisms of the typhoid or salmonella groups. It is, in fact, comparable with sea water at the average seaside resort.

The water course giving the most cause for alarm is the Manchester Ship Canal. Throughout the summer months many complaints were again made regarding the stench emanating from this source. The nuisance is particularly aggravating when large vessels pass by.

Regular routine inspections were made for the presence of rodents. No serious infestations were found.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Apart from a few isolated houses on the moss area, all properties are connected to the sewers.

The sewage is received and dealt with at the Council's sewage works situated at Lords Street, Cadishead, where it is treated by the Activated Sludge method prior to discharge into the River Glaze.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following approximate particulars are given of conveniences in the district at the end of 1960:

No. of fresh-water closets	..	..	5961
No. of waste-water closets	..	..	Nil
No. of pail closets	..	..	52
No. of privy-middens	..	..	2

Slowly but quite definitely the farm houses on the moss area are being put on the water carriage system. This is not evident by the above figures when compared with the previous years. The number of pail closets remain static thus indicating that no progress is being made in the area. The fact is that whilst the farmhouses are being fitted with water closets, the pail closets are being retained for the use of workmen in order to comply with the Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

Only one visit in connection with a minor contravention of this Act as it affects the local authority was carried out during the year. No formal action was necessary.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Senior Public Health Inspector were appointed the Council's representatives on the Manchester and District Regional Clean Air Committee. Your inspector was again re-elected as a Member of the North West Divisional Council of the National Clean Air Society.

The Council continued to take part in the scheme concerned with the investigation of atmospheric pollution in our own and adjoining districts. At the beginning of the year there were four lead peroxide apparatus for the measurement of sulphur dioxide, and one deposit gauge. On 4th May, 1960 one volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide was installed in the Public Health Department and on 1st October a second apparatus was put into operation at Longfield Lodge, Cadishead.

The sites of these apparatus are:

Princes Park, Irlam	Lead Peroxide—Sulphur Dioxide
Railway View Farm, Cadishead	do.
Woodside Farm, Cadishead ..	do.
Alfred Turner Secondary Mod- } ern School }	do.
Longfield Lodge, Cadishead..	Deposit Gauge
Public Health Department,	Volumetric Apparatus
Irlam	do.

The two volumetric apparatus are attended to daily by members of the staff of the Public Health Department. The lead peroxide apparatus and deposit gauge are attended to monthly by members of the University staff in conjunction with the Standing Conference of Local Authorities.

On 26th April, 1960, the Council made their first Smoke Control Order. The area involved is bounded by the Glaze Brook from its point of entry into the Manchester Ship Canal to the Railway, the southerly side of Lords Street and Green Lane, Cadishead, and thence along the southerly side of Hayes Road to the Manchester Ship Canal, and finally along the Manchester Ship Canal following the Urban District Boundary to the Glaze Brook. A Public enquiry was held on 16th August, 1960, and the Order was confirmed on 26th January, 1961. The Order comes into force on 1st November, 1961.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 317 visits were made to shops under the provisions of the above Act. The provisions of the Act were found to be satisfactorily complied with. There were 256 shops in the district (126 in Irlam and 130 in Cadishead) at the end of the year.

Classification of Shops according to Type of Business. (In the case of a mixed business the shop is recorded under the main one.)

<i>Type of Business</i>	<i>Irlam</i>	<i>Cadishead</i>
General Grocers and Provision Dealers ..	22	24
Greengrocers and fruiterers	11	9
Fishmongers.. ..	1	—
Meat shops	7	8
Bakers and/or confectioners	8	5
Fried fish shops	6	7
Sugar confectionery, ice cream, etc. ..	15	10
Off licences	1	1
Cafes, snack bars, etc.	2	2
Boot and Shoe shops: Sale	1	4
Repair	2	3
Hairdressers: Ladies	6	5
Gentlemen	3	3
Stationers (Post Offices, etc.)	2	3

Ladies', Gentlemen's, children's outfitters	17	21
Furnishing	2	2
Electrical goods (including Radio, T.V., etc.	3	4
Wallpaper, paints	3	3
Pet food stores	—	1
Music, etc.	1	1
Jewellers	1	1
Sports outfitters	—	3
Hardware	5	5
Photographic supplies	1	—
Chemists	3	3
Fancy Goods, toys	1	2
Baby supplies (prams, etc.)	1	—
Handicrafts	1	—
	126	130

The Irlam Urban District, having a population of less than 20,000 is not a “local authority” for the purpose of the Act but being a sanitary authority we are responsible for the provisions relating to ventilation, temperature, and sanitary accommodation.

We do however act as agents for the Lancashire County Council and inspect the shops checking on matters relating to young persons and shop assistants, etc., on their behalf. The section dealing with Closing Hours is operated directly by the Lancashire County Council.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was:

	Number on Register 31-12-59	Added to Register 1960	Taken off Register 1960	Number on Register 31-12-60
Mechanical factories ..	42	—	—	42
Non-Mechanical factories..	1	—	—	1
Building sites, etc.	7	4	1	10
Outworkers	2	1	—	3
Totals	52	5	1	56

A total of 73 visits were made in connection with the administration of this Act and the following table gives details of contraventions noted and remedied:

Contraventions and Defects	Out- stand- ing 31.12.59	Found 1960	Remed- ied 1960	Writ- ten off 1960	Out- stand- ing 31.12.60
Sanitary Accommodation					
Structural defects	—	1	—	—	1
Defective water closets and flushing systems, etc. ..	5	2	1	—	6
Lack of cleanliness ..	—	2	1	—	1
Decorating required ..	7	4	7	1	3
Inadequate lighting ..	1	—	—	—	1
Absence of intervening ven- tilated space	1	—	—	—	1
Absence of doors and/or locks	10	4	4	—	10
Totals	24	13	13	1	23

The following are the prescribed particulars on the adminis-
tration of the Act.

Part I

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local auth- orities	1	—	—	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	42	60	4	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority ..	10	9	—	—
Totals	53	69	4	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
(S.1) Want of cleanliness..	—	—	—	—	—
(S.2) Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—	—
(S.3) Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
(S.4) Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
(S.6) Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
(S.7) Sanitary Conveniences:					
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	4	3	—	1	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	4	3	—	1	—

Part VIII

Outwork—Sections 110 and 111.

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making, etc. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTIONS

The following are details of visits and disinfections, etc.:

Visits to households	150
Visits to Irlam Day Nursery	10
Visits to Public Health Laboratory..	74
Outfits distributed	180

Specimens submitted to Public Health					
Laboratory	..	..	..	..	180
Rooms fumigated	..	..	..	..	11
Library books disinfected	..	..	..	..	7
Bedding destroyed	..	..	..	..	1
Foodstuffs submitted for sampling in connection with infectious disease..					10

Rooms are fumigated with Formaldehyde after the patient has been removed to hospital, or if nursed at home, when the patient is certified free from infection. Library books are also fumigated with Formaldehyde prior to returning to general use.

MORTUARY

The mortuary which is situated at the rear of the Council Offices is maintained by the department. Four years ago the walls were tiled up to a height of 5 feet in an effort to improve conditions and to make it easier for cleaning purposes. This did improve things slightly but the general conditions are far below the modern standard now expected. Not only is the general standard low but also the facilities are inadequate. Over the past years there has been a marked rise in the number of times the mortuary has been used. This may be due to two factors. First the general rise in the population and secondly the greater percentage of older people.

As a general routine the mortuary is cleansed weekly and after each use. The Public Health Department is also responsible for maintaining supplies of clean sheets, soap and towels, rubber gloves, etc., for the use of Doctors conducting post mortem examinations.

The mortuary has been in use on 19 occasions during the year. The details are as follows:

<i>Cause of Death</i>					<i>Number</i>
Natural causes	..	..	..	..	16
Accidental death	..	..	..	..	1
Suicide	..	..	..	..	2

DISINFESTATION

The work of disinfestation is one of the duties allocated to the rodent operative working under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector. The following infestations were dealt with during the year:

Bed bugs	..	..	..	..	1
Fleas	..	..	..	..	1
Crickets..	..	..	..	..	25
Ants	..	..	..	..	38
Cockroaches	..	..	..	..	64
Woodbeetles	..	..	..	..	4
Other insects	..	..	..	..	5

All infestations were successfully treated with Zaldecide or Gammexane.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control

Work in this connection continued steadily throughout the year. Again the bulk of the rodent operative's time has been spent on inspection and investigation. The number of treatments was slightly less than the previous year and the majority of reports of rats and mice come from the occupiers of dwelling houses. There were no major infestations. In the main most treatments were for the odd rat which inevitably seems to appear from nowhere.

The following table shows the statistics of work done during the year:

	Type of Property			
	Non-Agricultural			
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses only	All other premises	
Number of properties in district ..	21	4756	771	70
Number of properties inspected ..	16	119	75	39
Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	39	125	102	106
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:				
Rats — Major	—	—	—	—
— Minor	7	83	18	1
Mice — Major	—	—	—	—
— Minor	5	25	12	—
Number of infested properties treated	12	107	26	1
Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	29	111	32	4
Number of "block" control schemes carried out	—	3	—	—

The Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks) Regulations, 1950

A close watch was kept on threshing activities and apart from the odd case where work was started without guards, but fixed immediately on request, there were no contraventions.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928-1957

The number of licences to store petroleum spirit granted during the year was 29, two of which were new licences and 27 renewals of licences previously held. The licences issued were as follows:

Not exceeding 100 gallons	1
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 500 gallons ..	15
Exceeding 500 and not exceeding 1,000 gallons ..	5
Exceeding 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000 gallons ..	4
Exceeding 5,000 and not exceeding 10,000 gallons ..	1
Exceeding 50,000 gallons	3

One licence to store 4 tons of Carbide of Calcium was issued. The income from the licences was £32 7s. 6d.

Thirty-eight visits to petrol installations were made during the year and in accordance with the conditions of licence, one new tank and 13 tanks which have been in use upwards of 20 years were tested. Of these 2 were found to be defective. The main source of leakage was the gaskets and joints at the manhole cover.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Labour

The establishment of this section of the department is:

3 Drivers,
10 Refuse collectors,
2 Tip hands,
1 Salvage baler.

With full employment in the district the task of manning the refuse vehicles becomes more difficult each year. The position was aggravated by a high rate of sickness during the year. To have the vehicles fully manned for a week has been the exception rather than the rule.

Refuse Collection

Three S.D. freighters are employed in the collection of household refuse. These were purchased in 1947, 1950, and 1955 respectively.

As the district develops and more and more houses are built so the work of refuse collection grows as indeed does the cleansing service as a whole. The number of bins to be emptied is increasing weekly. Each new house, as it becomes occupied, has to be incorporated into the collection service. This fact is not often appreciated by the ratepayers as indeed is the fact that the refuse collectors are entitled to holidays. All these factors continually change the pattern of the rounds so that the time of collection at any particular address is never static. In spite of all the difficulties a weekly collection was maintained except for holiday periods throughout the year.

Refuse Disposal

The following loads of refuse were disposed of at the Councils tip at Lords Street, Cadishead:

Household	..	..	..	..	3,079
Trade Waste	..	..	..	..	219
Highways Department (including road					
sweepings)	..	..	..	..	508
Parks Department	..	..	..	..	18
Sewage Works sludge	..	..	..	..	300
Housing Department	..	..	..	..	18

Not only is the amount of household refuse increasing as the district grows but the amount of other refuse is now assuming alarming proportions. It will be noted that over 25% of the total is from sources other than household refuse.

Dustbin Replacement Scheme

The bin replacement scheme is working satisfactorily. During the year the following dustbins were supplied by the department:

Supplied under the bin replacement scheme					314
Supplied to new Council houses	..	..	..	..	32
Resold privately	..	..	..	..	80

Salvage

The amount of paper collected during the year was the highest recorded since the inception of the salvage collection scheme being 52 tons higher than the previous best in 1958. It is the first time that the 300 ton mark has been passed. The income, although not a record is second only to 1951 when prices rose to fantastic levels. As I have previously reported the amount of paper collected as salvage is not governed by the amount available but by the inadequate facilities for baling and storing at the Fairhills Road Depot.

The figure for textiles is the highest since 1952 being 50% up on the past five years. The amount of metal collected was again only small due to absence of storage accommodation.

The details of materials collected and sold during the year ended 31st December, 1960, are as follows:

		T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Paper	..	319	3	2	2,532	5	11
Textiles	..	9	1	2	102	11	0
Metal scrap	..	2	7	1	21	19	4
		330	12	1	£2656	16	3

The following are the figures for 1960 as compared with the three previous years:

	1957				1958			1959			1960					
		T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.
Paper	..	247	14	0	267	18	0	265	1	2	319	3	2			
Textiles	..	5	15	1	6	1	1	6	2	3	9	1	2			
Metals	..	15	13	0	8	12	0		15	3	2	7	1			
Bottles, jars, etc.		386 doz.			286 doz.			Nil			Nil					
Gross income		£2,188			£2,282			£2,189			£2,657					

Summary of district salvage efforts						
Year	Weight T. C. Q.			Bonuses, Prizes, etc. £	Value £	
1942	168	11	3	—	659	
1943	174	10	0	—	787	
1944	99	10	1	—	612	
1945	83	10	0	—	468	
1946	102	19	1	11	409	
1947	129	15	1	15	463	
1948	129	6	0	27	633	
1949	191	1	0	57	979	
1950	171	15	1	17	1069	
1951	221	4	0	104	3106	
1952	212	13	0	—	2109	
1953	233	11	0	—	1679	
1954	263	10	1	—	1801	
1955	291	1	2	—	2307	
1956	276	19	2	—	2218	
1957	271	0	0	—	2188	
1958	283	19	1	—	2282	
1959	272	0	0	—	2189	
1960	330	12	1	—	2657	
Totals	3907	9	2	231	28,615	
				£28,846		

Cleansing Costs and Statistics

Total weight of household refuse collected. Disposed					
of by controlled tipping	..	..	..	..	6,365 tons
Population (Registrar General, June, 1960)	..	..	..	..	15,210
Approximate number of houses and premises	..	..	..	..	5,224
Approximate number of bins emptied each cycle	..	..	..	..	5,359
Average length of haul	..	..	..	..	1½—2 miles
Net expenditure:					
(a) Collection	..	..	..	£9,330	
(b) Disposal	..	..	..	£1,933	
(c) Provisions of dustbins	..	..	..	£ 454	
(d) Salvage	..	..	..	£2,315	
				£14,032	
Less income	..	..	..	£2,711	
					£11,321

Net cost per ton:

(a) Collection (including salvage)	£1 8s. 2d.	} £1 14s. 2d.
(b) *Disposal	6s. 0d.	

Net cost per 1,000 population:

(a) Collection (including salvage)	£597 5s. 4d.	} £724 9s. 4d.
(b) *Disposal	£127 4s. 0d.	

*No allowance made for road sweepings, sewage sludge, and other waste material brought for disposal by the Highways Department, etc.

Note: The above figures relate to the financial year 1960-1961.

